

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.  
By A. G. HODGES,  
STATE PRINTER,  
At THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.  
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the West.  
All letters upon business should be post-paid to insure attention.

## ADDRESS Adopted by the American Party, AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING, June, 1857.

Called by the passing away of another year to meet the members of the American party in National Council, the occasion demands a reaffirmation of our opinions. We are ready to-day as before to give a reason for the faith that is in us, and as ready to-day as ever before to stand fast by our vows of devotion to our whole country. Neither dismayed by defeat, nor disheartened by opposition—neither discouraged by the past, nor without hope for the future—we meet together both to counsel one with another, and to show to the people of the United States by our presence and our numbers here in open convention that as a party we are hopeful and determined as to our future course of action.

The dominant party at the North and the dominant party at the South, by appeals made to sections of country and the passions of the day, are temporarily successful. But a temporary triumph is no evidence of permanent success. Nor does a victory secured by passion give evidence of a true attachment to principle. A true soldier will never be disheartened in sustaining a good cause because of one or many defeats.

The nine hundred thousand American voters who sustained the American candidates for the two first offices in the gift of the people in November last may enjoy the consciousness of an honest work well done and well done. They neither counted the cost of defeat nor flinched in the discharge of a great public duty, and had the thousands of men who agreed with them in opinion as to the justice of their principles and the fitness of their candidate acted upon the same convictions of public duty, the result would have been far different. At the North, tens of thousands voted for Fremont upon the plea that there was no chance for Mr. Fillmore, while tens of thousands voted for Mr. Buchanan at the South upon the plea that a vote for Mr. Fillmore would secure the election of the candidate of the misallied Republican party. It was a cruel and uncalculated sacrifice of principle upon the altar of expediency, and one of those sacrifices of principle which, if persisted in, in private life, as it sometimes is in the consideration of subjects of great public moment, would result in common disaster. When patriotism becomes the rule of action and a true love of country points out the path of duty, nothing can excuse the yielding up of that which is right for that which is merely expedient.

We do not, however seek to recall anything in the past calculated to wound the feelings of those who were tempted in a moment of despondency or thoughtlessness to forget their obligations to their country or their associates in principle. Thousands who left our ranks in November, drawn away by the temporary passions of the hour, have returned to the fold of the American party. They have been taught in the bitter school of experience that the word of promise may be made to the ear and broken to the hope. Where there was a pledge to secure, and the power to effect a pure ballot-box—the want of which is one of the great evils of the times—and to accomplish what ought to unite the good men of all parties—there has been either a criminal indifference to the evil itself or a bold participation in that wrong. So in the promises made at the North to secure a pure franchise through the agency of a registry law where all could see and know who, under the constitution and by the laws, were entitled to vote.

In no instance that we can recall to mind have either of the two great organizations opposed the American party to endeavor to secure the wholesome reforms which are essential either to an intelligent or honest exercise of the rights of franchise. Even where an attempt has been made, as in New York, to secure a practical reform under the naturalization laws, so that while the change would not extend the five years' residence previous to naturalization provided by the laws of the United States, it would, nevertheless, secure a small portion of this limited residence before the alien was allowed to vote, the attempt has failed, by the combined opposition of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who not unfrequently work together at the North to destroy the American organization. And while there has been a neglect to maintain a pure franchise for white voters, and an open and earnest opposition to all reform, proposing simple remedial measures for admitted great public evils, there has also been enacted in New York a successful measure looking to such an amendment of the Constitution as would secure a general system of suffrage to the negroes of the State. Thus, in one part of the Union a State Constitution is opened to sustain the question of negro suffrage, while in another part of the Union the alien has conferred upon him privileges wholly unknown to the native-born citizen. To-day a foreign pauper or a foreign criminal, driven or banished from the pest or prison houses of Europe, is made in all things, and regardless of his residence in the country, an equal with the citizen whose service has been life-long, patriotic, and useful in the land of his birth. To-morrow, again, States in another section of the country become revolutionary in their plans of opposition to the Federal Government, and exhaust their patriotism and labor in measures of mere speciality and favor for the negro.

We seek to avoid such anomalies of legislation in both our Federal and State governments. Their tendency is neither toward humanity nor mercy. They benefit neither the white nor the black race, and whether well meant or ill meant, result in that spirit of strife and uncharitableness in different States and among different classes of people which the true men of the country cannot fail to deplore.

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, is our chief glory and our greatest good. When differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by extermination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—the Constitution of the United States; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is granted and what is denied by the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized courts of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

Tolerance of opinion, the freedom of speech and of the press, the right of the people peacefully to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances, are among these specified constitutional personal rights, and cannot be abridged except as the abuse of these privileges is restrained by the laws of the land. Equally explicit are the rights of the States over their own territories, and interference with them becomes both a public abuse of power and an act of personal impudence. If all men in all sections of the country, could realize where their powers commence, and where they cease—if they could understand that they are no more responsible for other men's sins than they are secure in their own self-assumed virtues, all would be comparatively well.

There are many and vital questions upon which the American party can agree, and to these all other subjects should be subordinate. They are, in brief, condensed in the following spirit of our National Platform. We hold, for example, as cardinal maxims of public justice and private duty, to the following rule of faith and action:

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained.
- 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be respected.
- 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced.
- 4th. The union of Church and State must be prevented.
- 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed.
- 6th. American interests must be promoted.
- 7th. An American nationality must be cherished.
- 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated.
- 9th. Foreign paupers and criminals must be excluded.
- 10th. The naturalization laws must be amended.
- 11th. "Squatter Sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated.
- 12th. Americans must rule America.

There is nothing here not taught in the Constitution of the United States, and nothing here repugnant to the spirit and letter of that instrument of liberty and law. The provision of the Constitution which requires the President of the United States to be a native born citizen—which requires the Vice President to possess the same qualifications with the President—which, in the foreign born imposes a nine years' residence, after naturalization, as qualification of a candidate for the United States Senate, and a residence for seven years, after naturalization, as a qualification for a Representative in Congress—which forbids test oaths for office, and the maintenance of an established Religion, are all part and parcel of our faith and practice. So far from departing from any provision of the Constitution, we seek to restore a respect for its framers, and an entire obedience to its provisions. It is above and beyond all other records of political creeds, the platform of the American party.

But we cannot shut our eyes to other issues which have been forced upon us by the Democratic party, which is not only not what it was in times past, but which seems to have outlived its consistency, its usefulness, and its virtues. It has different faces for different parts of the country, and different phases to illustrate its many creeds. It has involved the government in great difficulty, and no man feels secure in the future while this party is in power. Under Democratic Administrations there has been an open violation of law in the Territory of Utah. A social system which would have disgraced the darkest ages, utterly repugnant to civilization, reflecting the highest dishonor upon the government, a festering sore upon the political body, and every day growing from bad to worse, exists and has existed for four years past within the borders of our own government. We condemn this outrage upon morals and humanity, and desire to see the nuisance removed. To trace it, however, as one of the natural ills incident to that system of administration which seeks to fill the nation with criminals, paupers, and fanatics from the old world. We trace the great majority of wrongs in Utah, the act of treason, the cases of arson, the multitudes of murders, the cruel banishments, the beastly intolerance, to that unnatural indifference to those who, serpent like, have crept into the bosom of the nation in order to sting and destroy it.

Other questions of great importance though of less magnitude also attract our attention. The public domain, secured by a common treasure and a common sacrifice of blood and labor, the common property of the nation is distributed without regard to the general ownership, and with a lawlessness of appropriation which shows an utter indifference to the just claims and true wants of the American people.

Who can arrest these evils and restore the government to its ancient landmarks but the American party? Where else is there a free expression of opinion which belongs to every Commonwealth of the Republic, and to every citizen in the Union?

We call then upon our countrymen all over the land to organize and act. Let them seek to give honor, strength, prosperity, and perpetuity to our glorious Union by making the love of country and of the whole country a passion and a principle.

The past in our nation is made glorious by the patriotism and heroism of our noble ancestry of southern men of the stamp and character of him who led the great armies of the Revolution, and of those who were distinguished under the confederation and in the convention which framed the constitution. Northern men, too, of the stamp and character of the son of Massachusetts who nominated George Washington of Virginia to be General-in-Chief of the armies of the Republic, and like him received the sword of the leading British General on Southern soil at the instance of the forever-loved, Heaven protected Father of our common country.

Living then in these great examples of the past—seeking to re-baptize the whole nation in the spirit of the great and good men who led the way to victory, and to independence, we, too, are hopeful and hearty of the great future.

We invoke the sympathy, the aid, the co-operation of all men, all over the land, who are with us and of us in principle and sentiment—and of all men too, who wish to reform those gross abuses in the State and nation which have resulted in so much personal wrong, and left a stain like a wound upon the fair frame of the Republic. Americans and friends of Americans, North and South, East and West, "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen."

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May 25, 1855.

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J. W. REYNOLDS, Clerk.  
E. O'BANNON, [April 15, 1857—ly.]

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May 25, 1855.

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A large assortment of  
Coach and Buggy Harness,  
Wagon and Cart Harness,  
SADDLES AND BRIDLES

Of every variety.  
TRUNKS, VALISES AND CARRY BAGS,  
LINEN AND WOOLEN HORSE COVERS, &c.

All orders left with C. G. Graham, of Frankfort, or sent direct to the proprietor will receive prompt attention. Persons visiting Louisville wanting articles in my line will find it to their interest to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.  
Remember the Four Storey Store, Third Street, between Main and Market. July 13, 1857—6m.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
OF FANCY ARTICLES,  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR  
Of every style and price at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES,  
A beautiful assortment, at Dr. Drug Store.

COMBS  
every description and material, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS,  
Consisting of Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.  
For Cloth, Velvet and Bonnet purposes, at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.</







# COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1857.

We are authorized to announce Jno. W. Priddy as a candidate for Sargent-at-Arms of the Senate of Kentucky at the next session of the Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. Russell Hawkins as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the next Senate.

## Old vs. New Democrats.

Some of the old fashioned Locofocos are becoming disgusted with their new allies from the Whig ranks. The "green-eyed monster" is working a sad havoc among the untiered old office seekers. Old gentlemen who have worked for the party all their lives, advocated its policy, voted for its candidates without ever "scratching the ticket," and proved their devotion to the great unwashed by denouncing their opponents with more bitterness than any other man, suddenly find themselves thrown aside, and their places filled by men who a few years ago denounced Democrats with as much severity as ever characterized any rabble rouser in the country. These venerable personages are perfectly willing that old Whigs should vote for them,—in fact, they denounce old Whigs when ever they do not vote for Democrats—but think that Democrats make themselves very ridiculous by permitting their old enemies to come in and claim a share of the spoils. Capt. John W. Leathers, a landmark and pillar of Democracy in the Kenton District, was recently defeated for the nomination for the Senate, and subsequently defeated for the office itself, by a person whom he considers as a mere interloper in the Democratic ranks—that person having formerly been an Old Line Whig. Of course the Captain is quite indignant at the course pursued by his brethren in the faith, and writes as follows concerning the folly of the sons of Israel in trusting leaders taken from the ranks of the Philistines:

"If you do not yet perceive that the Democratic party is rapidly falling into the hands of its late opponents, others have made that discovery, and are anxious to arrest our progress in the broad road to confusion. It is most manifest here, that a clique of office hucksters, the flag end of all parties, have taken the lead of our cause, and the control of our conventions. How far this corruption extends beyond this neighborhood, is more than I can say at present, but I have seen in a late number of the Cincinnati Enquirer, some admonitions to the Democracy of Ohio, warning them against the artful and dangerous game."

Two or three years ago, the Know-Nothing party swept the country like a tornado, carrying all the rotten office hunting horde upon its back; but failing to supply their ravenous demands, they turned against the dark-lantern and are taking the Democratic party by storm. Nothing can be more manifest than the motives of men who lodge from party to party with "claims" for prompt reward. Whatever their professions may be, we cannot avoid the common sense conclusion, that they are sinister and unsound politicians, who cannot bide the test of faithful service in the ranks. To rush such interlopers into office, over the heads of the old and well tried Democrats, is not only unjust and unwise, but it renders our party ridiculous in the eyes of all discerning men. Such a policy may suit the scrambling pack who look no farther than the leaves and fishes, but will not sustain the great cause which is the sheet anchor of our republic. We have every reason to expect a whirlwind before these tars can be sifted from the wheat and the party restored to a sound and healthy condition. We are now strong and triumphant, and therefore the more exposed to corruption."

There is a great deal of truth in the Captain's ideas concerning the motives which prompted many Whigs and some treacherous Americans to unite with the Democracy, but he is mistaken in one particular. Those who deserted the American party and took refuge among the Democrats were men who joined the American party for no other purpose than we can conceive of than that of disgracing it; but finding that their design was frustrated by their being laid aside and purer and more deserving men being nominated for the offices which they so greedily sought after, they left the American party, denounced its principles, and joined the Democracy, who speedily gratified their rapacious cravings and rewarded their profligacy by showering honors upon them. The honors must certainly blush at being brought in contact with such men. This growing jealousy between the old Whigs and Democrats is ominous of a war in the camp, and what its result will be is easy to be seen. The greedy cormorants will desert their present employers as soon as the "pay and provend" ceases to be held out to them as a bribe.

**THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**—The Washington Union states that elections for members of the next Congress have now been held in all the States of the Union with the exception of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, with the following result: Democrats, 110; Black Republicans, 91; K. N.'s, 8; vacancies, 2. In the States of Texas, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Alabama, Congressional elections were held a few weeks ago, and although full and complete returns have not been received, the Union thinks that the actual result will verify the correctness of the figures as given above. Should no changes occur in the remaining four States where elections are to be held, the next House of Representatives will stand as follows: Democrats, 125; Black Republicans, 91; Americans, 16; vacancies, 21. The House of Representatives consists of 234 members—118 members constituting a majority. As the case now stands—allowing no change in the four States where elections are to be held—the Democrats will have a majority of sixteen in the next House.

It is now reported that Messrs. Charles Morgan & Co. are to certainly open the Transit Route again, but how soon it is impossible to learn. They have two steamers on the Pacific side, the Orizaba and Sierra Nevada, and the Tennessee on this side, besides several steamers running between New Orleans and points in the Gulf, which could be put in the line. Their new steamer Queen of the Pacific is now having her machinery put in her with all possible despatch.

On the request of Count Persigny, the French Minister at the Court of St. James, backed by a letter of our Minister at the same Court, George M. Dallas, Captain Hudson has invited Mr. Delamarche, Hydrographic Engineer of the Imperial French Navy, to accompany him in the Niagara and witness the submerging of the Atlantic cable.

In our advertising columns will be found the announcement of the old Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A few days ago during the absence of the editor of the Commonwealth, a communication was published in this paper upon the "Consolidation of the Opposition" to the Democracy, and advising a union of all good men North and South against the heresies of the foreign party. Some of the Democratic papers have seized upon this article, and by misrepresenting its tone have endeavored to make it appear that the editor of the Commonwealth was in favor of a coalition between the Abolitionists and the Americans of the South. Immediately above the article in question, there was a paragraph apologizing for the lack of editorial in that and several previous issues on account of the absence of the editor. The article was also marked by an asterisk, designating it as a communication, and not as an editorial. Yet, although the editor of the Louisville Democrat must have observed these facts, he states that the editor of this paper "proposes to this party that they put down Abolitionism by coalescing with the Abolitionists." The Democrat knew well enough that the editor of the Commonwealth made no such proposition, for the editor was miles away from home. The Democrat must have known that the article was a communication, and that it "was intended to commit no one but the writer to the views" expressed by him.

At some future time we may give our views concerning the course to be taken by the American party in relation to the politics of the country, but for the present content ourselves with disclaiming any responsibility for the article criticized by the Democrat and other Locofoco papers.

Quite a number of the Democratic papers propose Beverly L. Clarke, the man who wanted to be Governor of Kentucky, for the United States Senatorship. One of them also brings forward the name of little Mr. Chrisman, of Wayne county, as a suitable candidate for the position. Both of these individuals possess, in the opinions of their admirers, every qualification necessary to adorn the lofty position. Perhaps they do. They are unfitted in every respect for any other dignified position, but perhaps the Senatorship is just the place for the exercise of the genius which is peculiar to them. They would add lustre to the reputation for talent, patriotism, and every manly virtue, which has been gained for Kentucky by Clay, Underwood and Crittenden.

A correspondent of one of the Louisville Democratic papers recommends Dr. D. P. White, of Green county, as a suitable person for the position of Speaker of the next House of Representatives. The writer speaks very highly of Dr. White's private qualities as a gentleman, and also of his legislative experience. The statements of this writer concerning the Doctor's social habits may be true and doubtless are true, but if Democrats wish to retain their present supremacy in the State, they must select men of a different grade of intellect from the Doctor. He is a man of fair ability, but not such a man as would cast any lustre upon the position for which he is announced, and to which he possibly aspires. His friends should remember that the talented representative from Clarke, Gen. John B. Huston, has just vacated the Speakership, and they should be careful how they permit the public to draw a comparison between their friend and the late incumbent. It most certainly would operate to the serious disadvantage of the respectable and respected medical gentleman from Green county.

**THE COAST SURVEY OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The wide track of ocean which washes our coast, and the numerous rivers by which it is intersected, constitute an important feature of the continent. Accordingly, it has been a judicious policy to promote the execution of accurate and scientific surveys, for the purpose of obtaining an exact knowledge of its actual state. From the recent report of the able Superintendent of the Coast Survey, we have derived valuable information respecting the progress of the work during the year 1856—information, of value not only to the department, but also to the cause of science. By this it appears that the work has been prosecuted with success, including the greater portion of the eastern, southern and a part of the western coast, and the principal harbors. Numerous maps and charts have been likewise executed, observations have been made regarding the magnetic declination, and other topics, and tide tables have been constructed. Appended to the report, among other able communications, is a paper contributed by our great mathematician, Prof. Benjamin Pierce, of Harvard, on the "method of determining longitudes by occultations of the Pleiades." The report is an interesting document, reflecting high credit upon Prof. Bache, the Superintendent, and the other members of the board.

**LATER FROM MEXICO.**—We are indebted to the courtesy of Gen. Goicuria, passenger by the steamship Texas, direct from the city of Mexico, for papers to the 4th inst.—one day later than by the regular mail. The Herald, of that date, has the following authoritative and interesting document:

"We learn that the Government has contracted with Senor Domingo Goicuria for the establishment of a line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, touching at Tampico." This announcement is made not only on authority of the Mexican Government, but of Gen. Goicuria himself, who is a man of means and enterprise, there can be no mistake on the subject. We learn, moreover, that the middle or latter part of next month has been fixed upon for the commencement of the trip. Gen. Goicuria is now on his way to New York for the purpose of perfecting his arrangements already in an advanced state of progress.

The Herald, of the same date, has also the following equally authoritative announcement: "We are assured that the Supreme Government has contracted with Senor Domingo Goicuria for the introduction of colonists within the Republic (what number is not stated); their passage to the country to be paid for them, and land given them upon which to work. These colonists are only to stand pledged to return the price of the passage, after a sufficient length of time, as well as the rent or value of the land, as may seem to them best. In view of the activity and character of Gen. Goicuria, we entertain the hope that we shall, ere long, receive from him a large number of useful colonists."

As to political intelligence, the twenty-four hours later furnishes but little really new. The capital remained firm in the conviction that war with Spain was inevitable, and the papers of the 4th are full of discussions as to where the money is to come from to carry it on. Three resources are suggested: 1. Sale of a portion of the national territory. 2. Confiscation of church property. 3. A forced loan.—N. O. Picayune.

Some excitement has been occasioned at Charleston, S. C., by an attempt to kidnap two little negroes. The villains had two large bags or sacks into which they were endeavoring to force their booty, but the little fellows stoutly resisted, and raised an alarm by their cries, so that the kidnappers ran off. They were seen by several persons, but so managed as to escape detection.

## Kentucky State Agricultural Society. Acknowledgment.

FRANKFORT, August 1, 1857.

Editor of the Western Farm Journal: Six: I wish herewith, through the columns of your paper, to make a monthly acknowledgment of the various contributions to the Library and Museum of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Our present cases are not quite full, and more will be prepared as fast as they may be needed. Books, Charts, Maps, Paintings, and Engravings of all sorts, are solicited for the Library, where they are carefully kept, together with newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, open to the careful perusal and inspection of all who please to call.

Specimens of grasses or grains, in the straw or cleaned, together with pressed specimens of plants; and also fruits, insects, or reptiles, preserved in alcohol, will be highly appropriate, and thankfully received. Specimens from the various coal and iron mines in Kentucky, together with fossils, minerals, shells, and curiosities of all sorts, are solicited, together with specimens of manufacture of all kinds. All will contribute to make an interesting exhibition, and for many persons this will be a cheap, permanent, and convenient mode of advertising. County Agricultural and Mechanical Societies will please remember to forward specimens of all their premium crops.

Seeds from the Patent Office, and of private contribution, are always on hand for distribution, gratis, and persons from a distance are requested to call, as it is desired to distribute them even to the remotest part of the State.

Remittances may be made by Express, Stage or Railroad, at our expense.

ROBERT W. SCOTT, Cor. Sec'y Ky. State Agricultural Society.

Correspondence of the London News.

## The Horrors of the Mutiny in India—the Massacre at Delhi.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 6. The passengers by the mail packet Colombo, which arrived here yesterday, state that some things happened in India which are not for some time made public for want of substantial proof and other things are not known there because the new writers in India and the correspondents of the English journals scarcely know how to describe such inhuman atrocities.

The Colombo passengers say that the imagination can scarcely conceive the fiendish barbarities perpetrated by the sepoys. When the Bengal mutineers entered the city of Delhi there were English merchants, mercantile, telegraph, and post-office clerks, officers of the native regiments, and government functionaries, wives and children, living there as unconscious of danger as if they had been in any English town. As soon as the mutineers entered Delhi a great many Englishmen and Englishwomen and children escaped, but numbers could not do so, and those who did not escape were subjected to outrages worse than death. The daughter of an English clergyman was driven through the streets of Delhi naked, then subjected to unspeakable outrages by an infuriated soldiery, and afterwards cut to pieces with swords. An English lady in the same city was suspended by the feet naked and hanged to a pole.

The European officers and soldiers are exasperated to madness by these atrocities, and most terrible punishments will be inflicted by the European soldiers on the mutinous sepoys when Delhi is taken. These sepoys have acted more like fiends than human creatures. It is with the greatest difficulty that the English soldiers can be prevented from laying violent hands on every native they meet. A Highland regiment landed at Calcutta, and one of the soldiers was seen immediately to rush straight to a native and fell him to the earth with his fist in an instant. Whoever lives to tell the tale of Delhi, and of the scenes witnessed in the city during the siege, will be able to relate unadorned horrors.

[By Telegram to the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

**THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.**—Capt. Simms' Mission.—The mission of Captain J. D. Simms to the United States Marine Corps, to the Island of Formosa, lying off the Coast of China, is to a great extent misunderstood, and that it may appear in its true character, I will state the facts as I have learned them from the highest authority. Commodore Armstrong, commanding the East India Squadron, received a letter from Mr. Robinson, an American merchant, who, for more than a year, has been carrying on the mercantile and shipping business at Ape's Hill, Island of Formosa, with the information that the American ship "Highflyer," wrecked upon the island, had been plundered and its officers and crew murdered by the natives. Some time after, another American vessel, the "Progressive," was seized by the Chinese authorities and the officers and crew imprisoned. They were only released on the payment of a heavy ransom. All these proceedings were contrary to the express understanding, with the authorities of the Island, that Mr. Robinson should carry on his business unmolested, and under which he had been acting, with the American flag flying from his house for at least twelve months.

Commodore Armstrong dispatched Captain Simms to inquire into and ascertain the correctness of Mr. Robinson's report. The Commodore instructed him in a cautious, prudent, and friendly manner to learn from the authorities all that could be ascertained on the subject, reporting to him, by every opportunity, such information as he should obtain. His headquarters were directed to be at Mr. Robinson's, Ape's Hill, where the American flag had been flying, as stated by Mr. Robinson, by permission of the authorities, for more than a year. He was to abstain from hostilities, as far as possible, but, in case of necessity, he was to call upon the American ship Science.

All these facts were communicated to Dr. Parker, our Commissioner to China, with the further statement that Captain Simms would be kept at Formosa until the government could be heard from, and that this step might be necessary to legitimate a prior American foothold, in case our government should look to future reprisals and occupancy. Dr. Parker approved what had been done. The last communication to the government was dated April 10th, 1857, at which time nothing had been heard from Captain Simms.

Hon. W. W. Boyce.—The correspondent at Knoxville of the Charleston Mercury thus speaks of Mr. Boyce's speech on Mr. Bryan's resolutions:

"Mr. Boyce approved highly of the resolutions taken on their own merits, and maintained that the dignity of the South, and of this country to wards England and France, required the abrogation of the obnoxious and evaded article of the treaty. But upon the subject of the proposed trade, he was governed by the good of the white race in the Southern States, and not the good of the negroes. He believed it would be an unwise and exceedingly false policy. He also thought the question, at this time, utterly impracticable, and his discussion only mischievous, as calculated to divide the South and strengthen Black Republicanism at the North. The trade never, in this Union, could be re-opened; and if gentlemen were intended to make it a question upon which to concentrate Southern opinion and dissolve the Union, he thought they had mistaken their issue. It was a question to divide the South more than any other that could be started with that view. In every point of view, therefore, both as regards the internal prosperity, safety, and freedom of the South, and the peace and harmony of the North, and the effect of Northern union against the South, he disapproved of the scheme in toto. This speech was well conceived, admirably delivered, and, probably, more than any other, embodied the sentiment of the Convention."

## ARREST OF THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO DEMOCRAT.—The Chicago Press of Saturday says:

Our community was thrilled most painfully yesterday morning by the announcement that James O. Brayman, one of the Editors of the Chicago Democrat, has been arrested by officer Pinkerton, on a charge of robbing the mail in purloining letters from the Post Office drawer of McNally & Co., the well known newspaper and periodical dealers on Dearborn street. The announcement was true.

Mr. Brayman was arrested at the instance of Paul H. Dennis, the Local Mail Agent, by officer Pinkerton, with four letters belonging to McNally & Co., still in his possession, which he was seen to take from his drawer in the Post Office. He, however, waived an examination, and was held to bail in \$9,000, by U. S. Commissioner Moulton.

By the intercession of friends and others, the bail was afterwards reduced to \$5,000, which was forthcoming, L. A. Willard, J. S. Buchanan and others appearing on his bail bond.

The circumstance is most painful and astounding. Mr. Brayman has shared for the few years of his residence in Chicago, the entire respect and esteem of our citizens, as a gentleman of quiet and unostentatious worth and excellence. He is of middle age, has a family of his own, and connections of the highest respectability among our most esteemed citizens. He has hitherto borne a most irreproachable character, and is at present an honored and trusted officer in the Rev. Dr. Howard's Church, the First Baptist, and Superintendent of the Sabbath school.

His present painful position fills with sorrow the breasts of a wide circle of our citizens, among whom he held a most enviable place. We can but hope that Mr. Brayman will yet be able to clear himself from this most serious charge.

A DENIAL.—The report that an officer of the navy of the United States had taken steps, under the direction of Gen. Armstrong, or of Commodore Parker, to seize upon an island in the China Seas by way of indemnity for losses of Americans in the war between China and England, is undoubtedly incorrect; at least nothing is known of it at the Navy Department or the Department of State. It is a matter of doubt, also, whether the President has the power to make reprisals. In the recent discussions of the matter it has appeared to be the general opinion that the President cannot, without the authority of Congress, authorize reprisals. In regard to Mexico, President Jackson submitted the question of reprisals to Congress. But compensation from losses in the China war ought to be demanded of the Chinese authorities, and in case of refusal Congress will no doubt clothe the President with the necessary power to enforce the demand.

American citizens have also claims, to a large amount, upon England for property destroyed in the bombardment of Canton, and government is unfortunately precluded from making any demand by the decision of the late administration in the case of a like demand for indemnity to French subjects whose property was destroyed in the bombardment and confiscation of Greytown. [Wash. Cor. Balt. Sun.]

**SUDDEN DEATHS NEAR MAYSVILLE, KY.**—The Maysville Eagle, of August 20, says:

We learn that Mrs. McCann, living near Martha Mills, Fleming county, died quite suddenly on Sunday of last week. She had been singing, and asked her husband to bring her a drink. When he returned he found her dead.

Mr. Benj. R. Whitaker, brother of our worthy citizen, died in Flemingsburg on Saturday last. He had just transacted some business with the proprietor of the mill, and was looking into some new machinery, when a friend noticed him elasp his stomach with both hands, and fall before he could reach him. He leaves a wife and two children.

## Items by Telegraph.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 21.

The Convention progress slowly. Some points of difference have been harmonized, others more prominent, and as appropriate and universal surface, upon which it is thought the Convention will fail to agree. The Democrats are bent on the submission of both, as best subserving the interests of the people. The Convention will probably agree to-day on the submission of both to the people.

Three half-breeds who killed a German near Salt Lake last week, have been forcibly taken from the Sheriff near Little Falls and hanged to a tree.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

The Interior Department has received intelligence from reliable gentlemen and fugitive Mormons that Brigham Young is preparing to resist Gen. Harney; that he has relinquished into the gross infidelity and atheism; and continues to hold up the Government of the United States to the supreme contempt of the Mormons.

Among the dispatches just received by the Government is a correspondence between our naval officers and the Governor of Singapore relative to his ordering our flag to be hauled down by British officers from the Dutch bark Henrietta Maria, which was abandoned by her officers and most of her crew and taken possession of by the master of an American ship.

Gov. Bindell earnestly disclaims any want of respect to the American flag or to the rights of American citizens in the steps he felt to be his duty to take, but the matter does not here terminate. The Gov. has been delivered by the Government of the Netherlands in India on the ground of the vessel being Dutch. The Chinese crews found on board, if innocent of mutiny, had claims on the owners, and if guilty, were to be punishable only by a Dutch criminal court.

St. Louis, Aug. 22. Col. Roberts has arrived from New Mexico, and reports a battle between the Apache Indians and Col. Miles' command on the Gila river, in which twenty-five Indians were killed and upwards of thirty wounded. Lieutenants Steen and Davis and nine privates were wounded. Col. Miles recovered a large amount of property.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22. The Republican State Convention met at Iowa City on the 19th. Hon. R. P. Lowe was nominated for Governor, and Oran Farill for Lieut. Governor.

## ELECTION RETURNS.

UNION COUNTY.

T. L. Jones, Treasurer, American,	389
J. H. Garrard, Treasurer, Democrat,	737
O. W. Grimes, Congress, American,	345
H. C. Burnett, Congress, Democrat,	794
M. M. Berry, H. R., American,	414
Benjamin M. Winston, H. R., Democrat,	788

Mrs. PATTINGTON ON WEDDINGS.—"I like to tend weddings," said Mrs. Pattington, as she came back from one in church, and hung her shawl up, and replaced her bonnet in the long looking glass. "I like to see young people come together with a promise to love, cherish, and nourish each other. But it is a solemn thing, matrimony—a very solemn thing—where the minister comes into the chancery, with his surplus on, and goes through the ceremony of making them man and wife. It ought to be husband and wife, for it isn't every husband that turns out to be a man. I declare I shall never forget when Paul put the nuptial ring on my finger, and said, 'With all my goods I thee endow.' He used to keep a dry goods store then, and I thought he was going to give me all there was in it. I was young and simple then, and did not know till afterwards, that it meant only one calico dress a year."

## DIED.

At the Military Institute, on the 21st inst., WILLIAM A. MATLOCK, aged 18 years, of Camden, Mississippi. Of pure blood and practice, gentle disposition, cherishing ambition only for whatever is at once ennobling and just among men, and working in youth to lay the foundation of a noble character. He left his simple nearly perfect, though he passed, alas, how soon! from this brilliant earthly promise.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Frankfort High School.

The next (14) session of this School will open on the 14th day of September next. A limited number of pupils received.

The course of study includes a preparation for the Sophomore class in College, and a thorough acquaintance with the theory and practice of Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering in all its branches.

Terms per session of 20 weeks: Board and Tuition, \$50 Tuition alone, \$20 No deduction for absence.

E. A. GRANT, Principal. Aug. 24, 1857.—w&twlm.

## Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Mr. T. P. A. Bias having resigned his office of Recording Secretary of the Society, all communications intended for that officer will in future be addressed to R. W. Scott, Frankfort, Ky.

BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't

Aug. 13, 1857.—4t

THE SCHOOL AT BUCK RUN will commence on Monday the 10th of August, for two terms of five months each. Terms reasonable. Deduction made for protracted sickness.

Aug. 5.—4w.

## NOTICE.

WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of

Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,

And the latest style of

MEN AND BOYS HATS.

Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.

We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.

July 23, 1857.—4t

MORRIS & HAMPTON.

## Youghiogheay Coal.

13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by

July 1.—4t.

R. C. STEELE & CO.

## Blank Negotiable Notes.

BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky For sale at this Office.

July 24th, 1857.

## The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports.

Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 48 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it.

June 29, 1857.—4t.

## Special Notice.

We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BUCK RUN Church on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.

June 8, 1857.—4t.

## St. Ann's Hall.

A family school for twenty boarding pupils, (the Rev. R. McMurtry, Principal, assisted by competent instructors in every department,) will open on the 1st of September, on the place in South Frankfort where Mr. Fall's popular seminary was formerly conducted.

A few day scholars will be admitted.

August 3-1m.

## Deafness and Diseases of the Ear

are cured with unbounded success by the successful Dr. JONES, of Phila., Pa. He is practicing at the Galt House, Louisville Ky., where he will remain a few days longer.

Stammering and Impediments of speech of all kinds cured without pain, on scientific principles, in from one to three hours by Dr. JONES of Phila. He never fails and requires no pay till his patient can talk and read without an impediment.

Artificial Eyes inserted without operation which move and appear as perfect as natural. Dr. Jones can suit any case whether the eye be partly or wholly out—warrants every eye to move and appear as stated. His eyes are the only ones in the world that will move as the natural eye.

Chronic Diseases of all kinds treated with a success hitherto unknown. Persons suffering from the effects of mercury and diseases of the kidneys will do well to call on Dr. Jones at the Galt House, Louisville—where he will remain for about a month longer. Persons that are afflicted with deafness and cannot come to Dr. Jones, can by giving a full description of their case and enclosing from \$15 to \$30 (\$15 if it is not of long standing) will have all sent necessary to cure them, and if it costs more than the above they can pay it after the cure is effected. What is required can be sent by mail. [July 29—1m.]

## Office City Council.

FRANKFORT, August 18, 1857.

Ordered, That the property owners on the West side of St. Clair street, North of the Public Square, from the end of Dr. J. M. Mills' sidewalk to the corner of Moro street, be and they are hereby required to grade, pave and curb the sidewalk in front of their respective properties, under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the Board:

Attest: J. W. BATHURST, City Clerk.

Aug. 25, 1857.—w&twlm.

## REV. S. WILBUR'S SELECT ACADEMY,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will begin Monday, September 7, 1857.

The course of study will be the same as heretofore. Only a limited number of pupils will be received. Tuition invariably in advance.

No deduction made except for protracted illness.

REFERENCES.

The parents and guardians of those who have hitherto attended.

For further particulars enquire of

Aug. 19, 1857.—3m.

S. WILBUR.

## MRS. FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL.

THE TWELFTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday, September 7th, 1857.

Tuition per session of 20 weeks, \$15 00 Stationery, 25

French, Drawing, Painting, and Needle-work with extra charge.

Instruction in Music, with use of Instrument for practice, can be obtained at Professor's prices.

Aug. 1, 1857.—1m.

## TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

Medical Department.

THE 41st Session will commence on the First Monday in November, 1857, and will continue four months, under the direction of the Faculty as heretofore.

Tuition to the full course \$105, Matriculation and Library Fee \$25. Graduation Fee \$25. Demonstrator's Ticket \$10. After admission, Good Boarding, with fuel and lights, from \$3 00 to \$4 00 per week.

ROBERT PETER, M. D., Dean, &c.

Lexington, July 29, 1857.—w&twlm.



PEORIA  
INE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
ITAL. \$500,000

WATSON, Agent, Frankfort, Kentucky.  
Following statement of the PEORIA MARINE AND  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, made in compli-  
ance with the laws of the State of Kentucky, Peoria,  
Illinois, May 27th, 1857.  
Name and locality of the Company.—PEORIA MARINE  
& FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Peoria, Illinois.  
Amount of its capital stock.—FIVE HUNDRED  
THOUSAND DOLLARS.  
The amount of its capital stock paid up.—THREE HUN-  
DRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.  
The Assets of the Company are—  
1st. Cash on hand, six thousand one hundred dol-  
lars.  
2d. Real estate in Peoria, eight thousand one  
hundred and fifty dollars.  
3d. Bonds owned by the Company, seventeen  
hundred dollars, drawing ten per cent.  
4th. Debts of the Company, secured by mortgage  
are twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-  
five dollars, drawing twelve per cent. interest.  
5th. All other debts as per usual business, eleven  
thousand dollars.  
6th. Bonds for premiums due and not due, eleven  
thousand dollars.  
7th. All other securities, consisting of discounted  
bills, notes, drafts and acceptances, maturing  
daily, having from sight to ninety days to run  
from date.—Two hundred seventy-nine thou-  
sand and seven hundred and thirty dollars sly-  
eight cents.  
Amount of liabilities due or not due to banks or other  
creditors of the Company.—Seven thousand  
four hundred and twenty-seven dollars forty-  
eight cents.  
Losses adjusted and due.—None.  
Losses adjusted and due.—None.  
Losses in suspense, waiting further proof.—Two thou-  
sand and fifty dollars.  
All other claims against the Company.—None.  
The greatest amount insured by the Company in one  
risk.—Ten thousand dollars.  
The greatest amount insured by the rules of the Com-  
pany to be insured in any city, town or vil-  
lage.—No rules concerning the same.  
The largest amount to be insured in any one block—  
No exceeding ten thousand dollars exposed to  
any one fire.  
The act of incorporation herewith enclosed.  
C. HOLLAND, Secretary.  
STATE OF ILLINOIS, ss.  
Personally appeared before me the undersigned Notary  
Public in and for the City of Peoria, county Peoria  
and State of Illinois, CHARLES HOLLAND, Secretary of  
the Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Company, after  
being first duly sworn, deposes and says that the above  
statement of the condition of the said Company is  
correct according to his knowledge and belief.  
Given under my hand and official seal  
this 20th day of May, A. D. 1857.  
BECKNARD BAILEY, N. Y.  
A true copy from the original on file in this office.  
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.  
Frankfort, Ky., July 27, 1857.

AUDITORS OFFICE.  
Frankfort, Ky., July 27, 1857.  
This is to certify that J. E. WATSON, Agent of the  
Peoria Marine and Fire Insurance Co., of Peoria, Ill.,  
at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the  
statement and exhibits required by the provisions of  
the act, entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign  
Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and  
that having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned  
Auditor, the said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at  
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as re-  
quired by said act, the said J. E. Watson, as Agent aforesaid,  
is hereby licensed to receive and transact the business of  
transacting business of insurance at this office in Frankfort,  
for the term of one year from the date hereof. But  
this license may be revoked at any time by the Auditor  
to the undersigned, should the filing of the state-  
ments above referred to, the available capital of said  
Company has been reduced below one hundred and  
fifty thousand dollars.  
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and  
year above written.  
THO. S. PAGE, Auditor.  
July 29, 1857—wtdw.

SENATOR II.  
HAVING recently purchased (at a high price) this su-  
perior imported BULL, I wish to breed him to  
my cows at \$5000, with moderate charges, also  
for keeping the cow.  
SENATOR 2nd was calved in England on the 15th  
day of April, 1857, was imported by the Kentucky  
Importing Company; and was bought, as they  
say, for \$2000 by Messrs. Allen and Cord of Fayette  
county, Kentucky. Though large he is elegant, and ap-  
pears to be a most excellent breeder, four  
fifths of his calves being beautiful roans, though he  
is pure white. For food and pedigree he is said to  
be superior to any other American bull. Messrs. Dillard  
& Dudley offered \$1500 for his grand sire Sir Thomas  
Parry, in England; and his sire, Senator 1st, was  
selected by Mr. Stratford of Mr. Stratford of  
the best Bull in England, having taken the first premium  
at the Royal Agricultural Fair that year.  
Senator and his son were shown at the Fair in  
Lexington, once against eight other excellent bulls, four  
of which were imported; and has been beaten only by  
Mr. Alexander's Grand Master.  
ROBERT W. SCOTT, Near Frankfort, Ky.  
Oct. 31, 1856—11.

MELROSE FOR SALE.  
THAT BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND STOCK  
FARM, situated on the route to the State Capital, City  
of Frankfort, and extending to its limits, is offered for  
sale. Nature has done much for its beauty, beauty  
and pure water, having more than a dozen springs  
interposed over it, which never cease to flow. It  
has added something, a large amount having been ap-  
propriated to improvements, large brick dwelling, barns,  
stable, cribs, spring, carriage, ice, bath, smoke  
house, and servants' quarters; a cistern and horse power;  
extensive garden, orchard, and yard, filled with choice  
fruits, plants, shrubs, and garden trees, etc., etc.  
The entire premises, enclosed with stone, wire,  
and wood fencing; all well arranged in good con-  
dition to promote comfort, and convenience.  
A turnpike runs on one side, and a railroad passing  
through the premises, upon a beautiful curve in full  
view of the residence, and much to its life and interest.  
Incomparable for its location, and its price, and  
except the partition cultivation. Payments may be divided  
into three installments.  
Stronger inducements cannot well be presented, to  
those desiring such a residence (living), and an accurate  
and the best security, and good market,  
with every desirable facility for transportation.  
The premises are situated in the largest and all persons  
desiring such property. Any communication by  
mail will receive prompt attention.  
Nov. 28, 1856—11. A. W. DUDLEY.

COACH FACTORY.  
KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of Car-  
riages—any kind of Carriage made to order and at  
the best material. We have purchased the sole right of  
Everett's Patent Coupling,  
for the counties of Franklin, Anderson, Lincoln and  
Garrard.  
N. B. We would call the attention of purchasers to our  
Spring assortment of Carriages.  
All work made by us warranted for one year.  
April 2, 1857—11.

R. RUNYAN.  
T BAKER & RUNYAN'S old stand, has just received  
an addition to his present stock of Staple and Fancy  
DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, &c., and  
will sell as low as the lowest. Give him a call.  
April 6, 1857—11.

SAMUEL'S  
NEWEST ESTABLISHMENT.  
HENRY SAMUEL, Barber and Hair Dresser, inhap-  
pyly lost his friend and the public that he  
again established comfortable and commodious rooms,  
and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His  
new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on  
St. Clair street. He is a public and a private barber,  
and has the friends and customers especially, who patron-  
ized him before the late fire, will now find their way  
back to his shop.  
March 12, 1857—11.

CHILD'S  
PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.  
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of  
the Millers and Farmers of Kentucky to witness an  
operation of  
CHILD'S PATENT GRAIN SEPARATOR.  
Now on exhibition at the Frankfort Hotel. By its com-  
bination of Blast, Screen, and Suction, it is equally  
cleanses wheat from smut, without using the ball,  
cheat, cockle, etc., etc., and thus rendering the  
wheat clean and pure. Orders are solicited for both  
Mill and Farm Machines.  
Jan 12—11. W. B. SMITH.

R. C. STEELE'S  
COAL YARD.  
On Merco St., near the Penitentiary.  
10,000 BUSHELS ON HAND FOR SALE  
Nov. 9, 1856—11.

NEW YORK  
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of the Board of Directors, at Frankfort  
for the New York Life Insurance Company, on Sat-  
urday, the 1st day of March, 1856, the following resolu-  
tion was unanimously adopted:  
"The undersigned, President and Directors of the  
Company, have examined the report and exhibits of  
the New York Life Insurance Company for the last  
year, embracing a full statement of its affairs, assets, &c.,  
to the 1st of January, 1856, and being satisfied with the  
perfect sound condition of the Company, cordially re-  
commend it to the encouragement and support of the  
whole community."  
"It commenced its operations twenty years ago, and  
with \$50,000, which has accumulated to \$1,000,000, prin-  
cipally invested in state stocks, and in bonds and mor-  
gages, believed to be undoubtedly good."  
"We know of no mode of investing money more pro-  
fitably. The profits are mutual for the insured, and  
have averaged not less than thirty per cent. annually  
on the premium paid."  
C. S. MOREHEAD, President.  
E. C. WINTERSMITH,  
GEO. H. TAYLOR, Secy.  
THOS. S. PAGE,  
A. G. HODGES,  
CHARLES G. PHYLLIAS, Directors.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.  
Amount of assets at January, 1856, \$902,062 70  
Amount of receipts for premiums, interest,  
etc., to 1st Jan'y, 1856, \$375,186 14  
Disbursements, \$224,240 19  
Paid losses by death, interest on dividends,  
and all other expenses, \$224,240 19  
Accumulated undivided profits, \$1,000,000 00  
It will be seen by the above statement that this Com-  
pany is flourishing condition. Those desiring in-  
formation in regard to insurance, will make applica-  
tion to the undersigned.  
H. WINGATE, Agent.  
W. C. NREED, Medical Examiner.  
Aug. 14, 1857.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF  
NEW YORK.  
OFFICE NO. 4, WALL STREET.  
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000 00  
AMOUNT OF ASSETS June 30, '55, \$47,972 43  
AMOUNT OF LIABILITIES, \$3,677 68  
This Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchand-  
ise, Ships in Port and their cargoes, Household Fur-  
niture and personal property generally, against  
loss by Fire, on favorable terms.  
Losses Equitably Adjusted and Promptly  
Paid.  
H. WINGATE, Agent,  
Frankfort, Ky.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL  
TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,  
CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE  
BY  
Ed. D. Hobbs & J. W. Walker,  
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERY,  
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the  
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.  
Greatly enlarged Catalogue of  
the Fruit and Ornamental Trees,  
Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above  
named Nursery, may be had by  
application to A. G. HODGES,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER,  
Williamson Post Office, Jefferson county, Ky., or to  
Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

MORRIS & HAMPTON  
HAVE just opened, in the room formerly occupied by  
J. B. Lampton, on St. Clair street, next door to  
Piorson's Confectionery, a large and well selected as-  
sortment of  
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,  
just imported from the East, and equaling if not  
surpassing in elegance and style, any ever  
before offered in this market. These articles are  
all new, having been purchased only a few days since  
at the best manufacturers of Philadelphia and New  
York, and are warranted of the best workmanship and  
a la mode in pattern. The attention of purchasers is  
particularly invited to their unrivaled assortment of fancy  
shoes for both ladies and gentlemen's wear, selected for  
summer use, and to their superb stock of hats, of every  
shape and hue, from the recherche white silk vented  
head-piece, to light, airy and good quality straw hats, to  
the woolen skull-cap, or a soft straw hat. Their stock  
of  
BOOKS AND STATIONERY  
is large and well selected. The public are invited to  
call and examine this stock of goods, and if they desire  
to purchase new and good articles, will no doubt find it  
to their advantage.  
Frankfort, March 22, 1854—11.

GEORGE STEALEY,  
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,  
AND  
LAND SURVEYOR.  
Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 91  
Randolph street, South of the corner of Clark and  
Fourth streets, Chicago, Ill.  
Sept. 14, 1855—11.

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES  
OF THE  
CONVENTION,  
CALLED TO MODIFY, AMEND OR RE-ADOPT  
THE  
CONSTITUTION OF KENTUCKY,  
(OFFICIAL REPORT).  
Now published and for sale at the COMMONWEALTH  
Office, at \$5 per copy.  
The work contains 1130 pages, and is bound in the best  
Law Binding.  
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN  
MARBLEWORKS.  
WILLIAM CRAIK,  
Opposite the Post-office, St. Clair Street,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Iron Railing, Verandahs, &c.  
I have a great variety of designs at my shop, and  
will furnish the work at manufacturers price.  
WILLIAM CRAIK,  
Jan. 15, 1856. [Yeoman copy.]

BOOK BINDING.  
A. C. Keenon informs his friends and former customers,  
that he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery  
sold in November last, and will  
give his whole attention to his  
management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of  
the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best qual-  
ity of paper.  
CLERKS' BOOKS of every description, manu-  
factured at short notice, on order, on reasonable terms.  
Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's  
Office.  
Frankfort, July 31, 1847-73-11

GRAY & TODD.  
CONFECTIONERS AND DEALERS IN  
FINE GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,  
Fine Tea, Spices, Fruits, Nuts,  
English and American Sauces and Pickles, Havana  
Cigars, Foreign and American Sweet Meats, &c.  
—ALSO—  
PURE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., &c.  
OLD STAND, CORNER MAIN AND LEWIS STREETS,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WE are now receiving a complete and choice stock  
of the following GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.,  
consisting in part of  
10 lbs. N. O. Sugar  
10 lbs. Eastern Crushed Sugar  
10 lbs. Eastern Powdered Sugar  
10 lbs. Eastern Granulated Sugar  
4 boxes Double Refined Lard Sugar  
5 lbs. small Lard Sugar; just received and for  
sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.  
MOLASSES—  
15 lbs. Plantation Molasses, prime article.  
20 half lbs. Plantation Molasses, prime article;  
just received and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.  
COFFEES—  
50 sacks Old Eastern Rio Coffee, No. 1 article,  
40 pounds Java Coffee, very fine; in store and for  
sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.  
CANDLES—  
75 boxes Star Candles, assorted numbers;  
20 boxes hard pressed Tallow Candles; in store and  
for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

SOAP—  
25 boxes No. 1. Rola Soap;  
10 boxes German Soap;  
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;  
may be purchased at the above style;  
2 boxes Casted Soap; in store and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.  
CHEESE—  
10 boxes New York Cheese, very fine;  
20 boxes English Dairy in small boxes;  
boxes Fine Apple;  
1 case Holland; in store and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, BY THE  
BOTTLE OR DRAFF—We have in store a full assortment  
of the following BRANDIES, WINES, AND GIN:  
Also, 10 barrels Whisky 4 year old; 30 barrels 2 year old;  
in store and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.  
FRUITS, &c.—  
Oranges, Lemons,  
Pine Apples, Figs,  
Raspberries, Currants,  
Prunes, Almonds, Pecans,  
and all other articles of the kind in season, in  
store and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

First in Market!  
JUST RECEIVED 50 barrels NEW POTATERS,  
and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.  
PASTEUR SYRUP—  
10 lbs. Baltimore Syrup, No. 1 article.  
10 lbs. Baltimore Syrup, No. 1 article.  
5 half lbs. New York Syrup, No. 1 article.  
10 ten gallon kegs Baltimore Syrup, No. 1 article;  
just received and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

FISH—  
10 lbs. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;  
10 lbs. Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3;  
4 quarter lbs. do. Nos. 1, 2 and 3;  
25 kts Tongues and Sausages;  
25 boxes Smoked Herring;  
25 cans Fresh Salmon; in store and for sale by  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.  
LIME AND CEMENT—  
10 lbs. Portland Cement, 10 lbs. Cement.  
Our stock of Groceries, Liquors, Segars, Tobacco and  
Pancs Goods is now full and complete, embracing a  
great many articles too numerous to mention.  
July 1, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

GEO. A. ROBERTSON,  
DEALER IN  
CONFECTIONERIES & GROCERIES,  
Corner St. Clair and Broadway Streets,  
which he will sell at the lowest market prices.  
CANDIES—  
Just received from New York twenty varieties of  
FRENCH SWEET CANDIES.  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.  
BRANDIES—  
A lot of the best FRENCH BRANDIES at twenty  
per cent below the market price.  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.  
PURE APPLE OF PEACH AND APPLE BRANDY,  
in store and for sale low.  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.  
WHISKY—  
100 BOURBON WHISKY by the gallon or bottle,  
for sale by  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.  
WINE—  
The best quality of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT,  
ST. JULIAN, CHAMPAGNE, and MALAGA WINES,  
cheaper than at any other establishment in the city.  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$200 REWARD.  
In testimony of the authority of the Commonwealth  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that  
WILLIAM DEATHERAGE, did kill and murder SA-  
BASTIEN BOSTWICK in the county of Simpson, and has fled  
from justice;  
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by virtue of the  
power invested in me by law, hereby offer a re-  
ward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension  
of the said Deatherage and his delivery to the jailer  
of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.  
I hereby set my hand, and caused the seal of  
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,  
this 6th day of June, A. D. 1857, and in the  
66th year of the Commonwealth.  
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.  
MAJOR BROWN, Secretary of State.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that the  
amount of Stock required by the Act of Incorpora-  
tion has been paid in to the Deposit Bank of Cythi-  
ria;  
Now, therefore, I, C. S. MOREHEAD, Governor of  
the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby declare said  
Bank to be a legal and lawful business establishment,  
in testimony of the terms of its Charter.  
I hereby set my hand, and caused the seal of  
the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed,  
this 30th day of May, A. D. 1857, and in the  
65th year of the Commonwealth.  
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.  
MAJOR BROWN, Secretary of State.

LADIES! LADIES!  
I printed or written directions that will enable you to  
acquire in one half hour the beautiful art of Potch-  
man, Diaphanous and Grecian Painting, also the  
art of Transferring engravings on Tables, Stairs, Boxes  
and Glass, four different arts, each worth double the  
money. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Ad-  
dress  
House and Sign Painter, Frankfort, Ky.  
March 23, 1857—6m.

MORTON & GRISWOLD.  
Booksellers, Stationers, Binders, and Book and  
Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.  
We have on hand a complete assortment of  
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and  
Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper every  
description, quality, and price.  
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied  
at small advance on cost. Wholesale Retail.  
April 1, 1845—65-11.

Farm and Negroes for Sale.  
I wish to sell my farm in Franklin county, on the  
waters of main Elkhead, about 1 1/2 miles from its  
mouth, containing 100 acres; about 1/2 of bottom land  
and the balance hill land well timbered. The bottom  
land is in a high state of cultivation. There are on the  
land a good hewed Log House containing four rooms,  
and all the necessary buildings, and an abundant supply  
of water for all purposes.  
Also, two negro women, good cooks and washers—  
one 20 and 40 years old.  
Dec. 8, 1856—11. HENRY P. GRAHAM.

5,000 LBS. HAMS, SIDES AND SHOULDERS, in  
store and for sale by  
April 1, 1857. W. A. CHAINES.

WILLARD'S  
PATENT PLANTER & SOWER.

THIS is an ingenious machine, for which letters patent  
were granted to Willard, in the State of New York,  
and which has been exhibited at several State  
Fairs, always commanding universal admiration. Large  
quantities are now being manufactured for use during  
the coming spring, and it is believed that a machine that  
accomplishes so great a saving of labor, must neces-  
sarily come into general use. It is especially adapted for the  
sowing of the grain of the United States, and it is  
of great attention. The machine is of about the size of  
an ordinary cart. The following description is from a  
latter number of the United States Patent Office.  
"To the agriculturist this is, undoubtedly, the most  
valuable patent that has been issued for many years. It  
is intended for sowing broadcast, covering and harrow-  
ing the same, for sowing in drills, and also for  
planting in hills, and will accomplish either object as  
well as could possibly be done by hand. The grain is  
placed in the hopper, and it is believed that a machine that  
accomplishes so great a saving of labor, must neces-  
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